

2003 Asset Forfeiture Report

(Covers 2002)

**Office of Drug Control Policy
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of Community Health*



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Forfeiture Proceedings	2
Financial Crimes/Money Laundering Task Force.....	3
Forfeiture Analysis.....	4
Forfeiture Receipts.....	6
Sources of Forfeiture Revenues	7
Use of Forfeiture Funds.....	12
Trend Analysis	18
Scope of the Report.....	24
State of Michigan - County Analysis	25

Appendix A - Asset Forfeiture Law: Annual Reporting Requirements

Appendix B - Forfeiture Report Form and Cover Letter

Appendix C - Definition of Urban/Suburban and Rural Agencies



JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LANSING

JOHN D. CHERRY, JR.
LT. GOVERNOR

July 1, 2003

Ms. Carol Morey Viventi
Secretary of the Senate
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, MI 48909

Mr. Gary Randall
Clerk of the House
Michigan House of Representatives
P.O. Box 30014
Lansing, 48909

Dear Ms. Viventi and Mr. Randall:

I am pleased to present to the Michigan Legislature the 11th comprehensive report on asset forfeiture. Michigan's asset forfeiture program saves taxpayers' money and deprives drug criminals of cash and property obtained through illegal activity. Michigan's law enforcement community has done an outstanding job of stripping drug dealers of illicit gain, and utilizing these proceeds to expand and enhance drug enforcement efforts to protect our citizens.

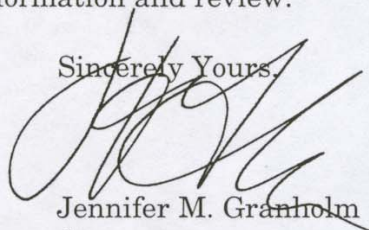
During 2002, over \$19 million in cash and assets amassed by drug traffickers was forfeited and put back into the fight against drugs through use of state and federal forfeiture laws.

Extensive multi-agency teamwork is evident in this report. Considerable assets were obtained as the result of joint enforcement involving several agencies at the federal, state, and local levels.

Forfeiture funds were used to further enforce drug laws by providing resources for drug enforcement personnel, needed equipment, undercover informant and investigative costs, and matching funds to obtain federal grants. Some of the forfeited assets were also used for drug and gang prevention education, including the D.A.R.E. program.

I commend our law enforcement community for the tremendous job they have done and submit this report for your information and review.

Sincerely Yours,



Jennifer M. Granholm
Governor

FOREWORD

This is the eleventh annual Asset Forfeiture Report pursuant to Michigan Compiled Laws 333.7524a. This report is a compilation of more than 580 forfeiture report forms and additional data submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy by Michigan law enforcement agencies. During 2002, more than \$19 million in cash and property was seized under the statute, forfeited, and put to use by law enforcement to enhance the enforcement of drug laws.

Asset forfeiture funding levels are unpredictable and a windfall one year is not guaranteed in succeeding years. Accordingly, drug forfeiture funds will never replace full state and local resource commitments to law enforcement agencies. These funds are best used to supplement, not supplant, general state and local funding of law enforcement agencies and programs.

Funds forfeited in Michigan have been used as a source of match money to obtain federal drug enforcement grants, to purchase needed safety and surveillance equipment, to provide funds for undercover drug buys, and to fund additional personnel dedicated to drug law enforcement.

Collaboration and coordination are hallmarks of Michigan's effort to overcome drug trafficking in our communities. A significant portion of the assets seized from drug dealers were obtained as a result of local, state, and federal agencies working together. Michigan's Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces are a good example of coordinated regional drug law enforcement aimed at dangerous drug dealers.

Nevertheless, while multijurisdictional efforts result in higher than average dollar amount seizures, the largest burden for drug law enforcement falls on the shoulders of local police departments. Through hard work and determination, local police departments - with the support of local prosecutors in drug investigations and forfeiture proceedings - were responsible for more than half of all assets forfeited in Michigan.

Governor Granholm has directed the Office of Drug Control Policy to enhance accountability to the public for all funds related to drug education, prevention, treatment and enforcement. Michigan is building safe and drug-free communities. Prevention, education programs, treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement all play an essential role in our ability to continually fine-tune an appropriate and just response to the many problems associated with illegal drugs. Our fight against illegal drug use and drug dealers is a fight for our children's future.

I trust this report will prove useful and meet your concerns regarding assets forfeited pursuant to state drug laws. Please contact me if you have any additional questions or concerns.

Yvonne Blackmond, Director
Office of Drug Control Policy

INTRODUCTION

Asset forfeiture is one of the most important and effective tools that law enforcement has to counter drug trafficking activity. Forfeiture law hits at the heart of the drug trade by attacking drug offenders where it hurts the most, financially. The primary goal of asset forfeiture is to deter and punish drug criminals by taking away the goods, property and money obtained through illegal activity. A secondary impact of this law is that it saves taxpayers money when forfeitures are utilized to support community drug enforcement. This is especially true when assets are utilized to pay for education to teach kids how and why to say no to drugs, removing potential drug buyers from drug sellers.

Michigan's passage of asset forfeiture legislation has had a profound effect on drug enforcement statewide. Local police enforcement accounted for 67 percent of all forfeitures last year. Multijurisdictional task forces have collected more than \$43 million in the past eleven years. This past year, these teams accounted for 21 percent of the total proceeds of state forfeitures. A conservative estimate of total forfeitures by state and local agencies since the beginning of the 1992 annual report period is approximately over \$157 million.

These forfeitures are the result of aggressive drug enforcement efforts. When federal funds for drug enforcement became available in 1987, agencies used the funds primarily for enforcement personnel. Forfeitures have provided needed match money to receive federal funds and have been utilized to directly fund enforcement activity. The forfeitures also are used to furnish police with the latest safety and surveillance equipment to assist them as they face increasingly well-armed drug felons.

The report provides insight into forfeiture sources, amounts seized statewide, and uses of the forfeiture funds. Some commentary and explanations are offered for the findings. More than 580 agencies responded to the asset forfeiture survey, and the data collected is presented in charts and graphs for convenient analysis and review.

While asset forfeitures will never replace state and local law enforcement appropriations due to the unpredictable nature of forfeiture levels and trends, these funds serve as a critical supplement and adjunct to enhance ongoing enforcement programs.

FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS

State law provides two processes by which property can be forfeited:

1. If the property value is in excess of \$100,000, or the property was not seized under certain circumstances, a court proceeding must be instituted in circuit court to legally forfeit the property. Last year 1,607 court proceedings were instituted and 1,215 were concluded.
2. More often, the property seized can be forfeited administratively. Unless the drug dealer or other parties can provide evidence of a valid legal interest in the property, the forfeiture process can be streamlined. Over two times as many forfeitures were processed in this manner, for a total of 10,281 administrative forfeitures granted in 2002. Drug dealers do not contest many of these cases, as they often do not have a sufficient legitimate source of income to have legally obtained the property seized.

Proceedings by type and status for FY02:

Circuit Court Proceedings:		Administrative:	
Instituted	1,607	Granted	10,281
Concluded	1,215		
Pending	620		

* Of the 11,888 forfeiture proceedings during 2002, 10,281 (86 percent) were administrative forfeitures and 1,607 (14 percent) were scheduled for judicial proceedings. Seventy-five percent of the judicial proceedings have been concluded.

** No information was available regarding the number of unsuccessful forfeitures.

Administrative forfeitures are used more frequently by local enforcement agencies. Of the 10,281 administrative forfeitures reported in 2002: 7,108 (70%) were done by municipal agencies; 1,575 (15%) by multijurisdictional teams; 806 (8%) by sheriff departments; and 792 (7%) by prosecutors. The majorities of seizures are not for homes and real property, but are for amounts that are under the \$100,000 legal threshold requiring court proceedings. Of the \$19 million (net) in forfeiture actions concluded under Michigan law last year, approximately \$902,636 was attributable to forfeiture of single-family residential units (an approximate 83% decrease from last year). In many cases, drug dealers are caught with cash that cannot be accounted for legitimately, or cars that are used to commit drug offenses. The administrative process provides an expedited procedure to resolve these cases while protecting the rights of those with a legitimate interest in the property.

FORFEITURE ANALYSIS

For purposes of this report, all forfeited items are classified as real property, conveyances, or cash. Real property consists of single-family residences, multi-family residences, industrial, commercial, and agricultural properties. Conveyances are considered automobiles, vessels, and aircraft. Cash is broken down as negotiable, securities, and other personal items.

Table 1 provides an overview of these four categories, the number of forfeitures, and the total dollars forfeited by the criminal justice system during 2002. The cash amount far exceeds the other three categories in forfeitures (\$10,830,841). Real property resulted in \$1,087,136 in forfeitures and conveyances yielded \$1,616,571.

Table 2 provides a more detailed examination of the numbers provided in Table 1.

Table 1. FORFEITURES BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNIT
(2002 Figures: Amounts exclude any expense-related deductions or sharing percentages)

Forfeiture Category	Local Police Agencies	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Sheriff Departments	Prosecuting Attorneys	Total Forfeiture \$
Real Property	\$ 415,396	\$ 400,740	\$ 217,000	\$ 54,000	\$ 1,087,136
Conveyances	\$ 751,050	\$ 539,575	\$ 307,896	\$ 18,050	\$ 1,616,571
Cash	\$ 5,627,766	\$3,497,601	\$1,380,055	\$ 325,419	\$10,830,841
Personal Prop.	\$ 1,208,103	\$ 239,467	\$ 40,950	\$ 475	\$ 1,488,995
<u>Total Amount Revenue</u>	<u>\$ 8,002,315</u>	<u>\$4,677,383</u>	<u>\$1,945,901</u>	<u>\$ 397,944</u>	<u>\$15,023,543</u>

Local police departments reported the greatest number of forfeitures (8,772) and the highest amount of total revenue (\$8,002,315). Local police departments also reported the greatest amount of cash forfeitures (\$5,627,766) and the highest total number (28) in the real property category.

Multijurisdictional teams reported the second highest number of forfeitures (2,099) during the year as well as the second highest amount of total forfeiture revenue (\$4,667,383).

Multijurisdictional teams reported the second highest dollar amount (\$400,740) in the real property category.

Sheriff departments reported the third highest number of forfeitures (1,775), which resulted in \$1,945,901 revenue during 2002. Sheriff Departments reported the third highest dollar amount (\$217,000) in the real property category. Prosecutors reported 1,077 forfeitures resulting in \$397,944.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Table 2.

ITEMIZATION OF REPORTED FORFEITURES
BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

<u>LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES</u>			<u>MJTF</u>		
<u>REAL PROPERTY</u>			<u>REAL PROPERTY</u>		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	27	\$ 392,896	Single Family Res.	24	\$ 400,740
Multi-Family Residence	0	\$ 0	Multi-Family Res.	0	\$ 0
Industrial	0	\$ 0	Industrial	0	\$ 0
Commercial	1	\$ 22,500	Commercial	1	\$ 0
Agricultural	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	Agricultural	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	28	\$ 415,396	TOTAL	24	\$ 400,740
<u>CONVEYANCES</u>			<u>CONVEYANCES</u>		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Motor Vehicles	989	\$ 746,450	Motor Vehicles	274	\$ 517,724
Vessels	3	\$ 4,600	Vessels	8	\$ 21,851
Aircraft	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	Aircraft	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	992	\$ 751,050	TOTAL	282	\$ 539,575
<u>CASH</u>		<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>CASH</u>		<u>\$ Amount</u>
		\$ 5,627,766			\$ 3,497,601
<u>PERSONAL PROPERTY</u>		<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>PERSONAL PROPERTY</u>		<u>\$ Amount</u>
		\$ 1,208,103			\$ 239,467
<hr/>					
<u>SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS</u>			<u>PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS</u>		
<u>REAL PROPERTY</u>			<u>REAL PROPERTY</u>		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	1	\$ 55,000	Single Family Res.	1	\$ 54,000
Multi-Family Residence	0	\$ 0	Multi-Family Res.	0	\$ 0
Industrial	0	\$ 0	Industrial	0	\$ 0
Commercial	1	\$ 162,000	Commercial	0	\$ 0
Agricultural	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	Agricultural	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	2	\$ 217,000	TOTAL	1	\$ 54,000
<u>CONVEYANCES</u>			<u>CONVEYANCES</u>		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Motor Vehicles	683	\$ 307,895	Motor Vehicles	7	\$ 18,050
Vessels	0	\$ 0	Vessels	0	\$ 0
Aircraft	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	Aircraft	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	683	\$ 307,895	TOTAL	7	\$ 18,050
<u>CASH</u>		<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>CASH</u>		<u>\$ Amount</u>
		\$ 1,380,055			\$ 325,419
<u>PERSONAL PROPERTY</u>		<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>PERSONAL PROPERTY</u>		<u>\$ Amount</u>
		\$ 40,950			\$ 475

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

FORFEITURE RECEIPTS

Proceeds available to law enforcement through asset forfeitures in 2002 totaled a net amount of \$18,999,163 after costs or sharing percentages. Through the United States Attorneys' offices in Michigan's eastern and western districts, federal law enforcement agencies shared forfeitures with state and local agencies. Under federal law, forfeitures by the United States government may be shared with other agencies that participate in the investigation. The relationships between state, local, and federal enforcement agencies have been enhanced through this process. State statutes do not require the disclosure of federal sharing amounts; therefore, many entities have not included those amounts in their reports.

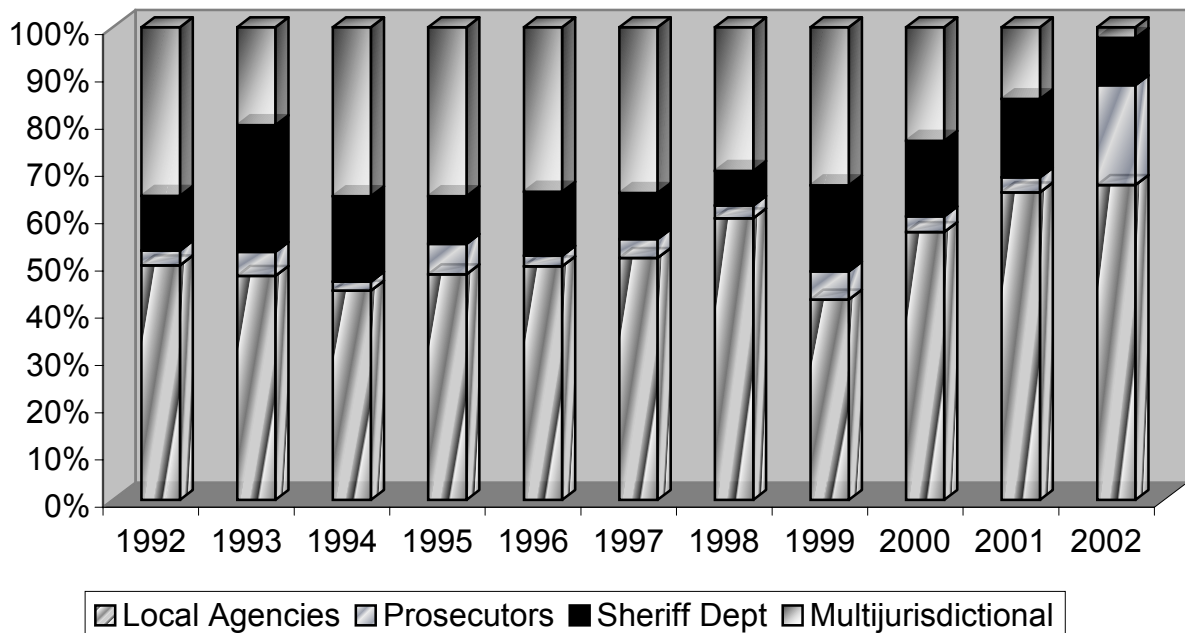
NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY:

	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Local Police Agencies	\$ 12,657,852	67%
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	\$ 4,012,922	21%
Sheriff Departments	\$ 1,916,423	10%
Prosecuting Attorneys	\$ 430,241	2%
TOTAL:	\$ 19,017,438	100%

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

A presentation of the proportion of total net proceeds applicable to each agency type is presented below. A comparison to prior annual report periods is presented as well.

Net Proceeds



SOURCES OF FORFEITURE REVENUES

Law enforcement agencies can obtain forfeitures through independent drug investigations and seizures or by sharing the proceeds with state or other local agencies as a result of joint investigations. Participation in federal drug investigations enables agencies to receive forfeitures resulting from cases in the federal court system.

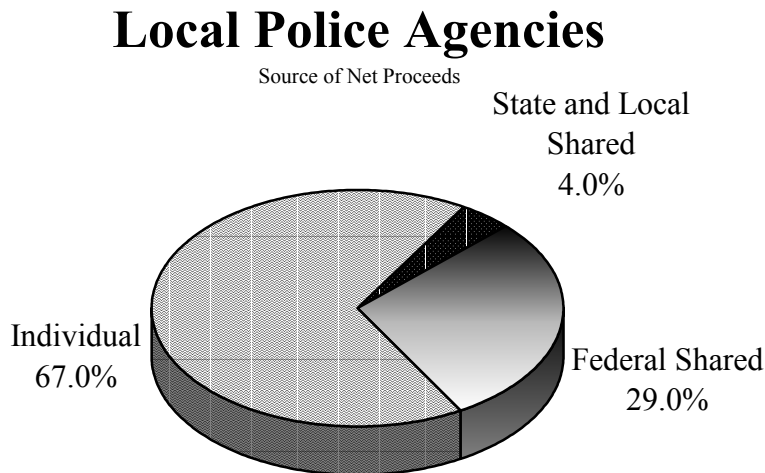
The following information relates to the reporting of net proceeds received from shared forfeitures by federal, state/local, and individual actions. The reporting included were further broken down by those agencies that reported the source of their net proceeds and those that did not.

AGENCIES REPORTING SOURCE OF FORFEITURE PROCEEDS

	Local Police Agencies	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Sheriff Departments	Prosecuting Attorneys
Agencies reporting forfeitures.	197	26	42	24
Dollar Amount:	\$12,662,377	\$4,012,922	\$1,916,423	\$430,241
Agencies with forfeitures and reporting source of net proceeds.	53	12	18	9
Dollar Amount:	\$ 9,244,786	\$2,342,533	\$1,082,447	\$109,802
Agencies with forfeitures, and not completing this section.	144	14	24	15
Dollar Amount:	\$3,417,591	\$1,670,389	\$833,576	\$320,439

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The following sections provide information regarding each reporting agency's source of net proceeds. The proceeds consist of local and individual, federal, and state forfeitures.



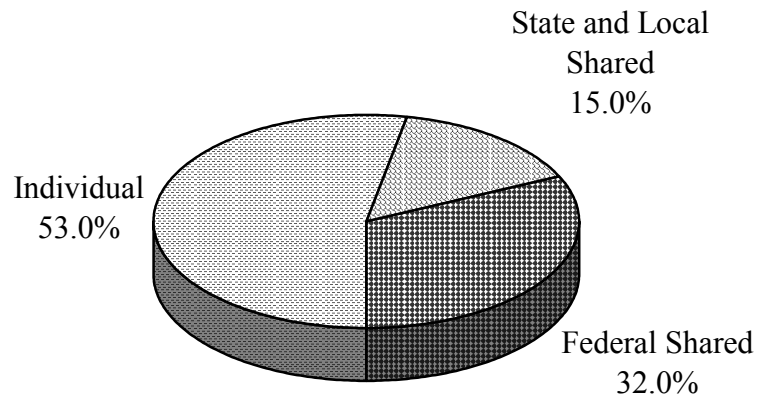
Local police agencies accounted for \$12,662,377 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$647,710, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$5,546,325.

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated 136 urban agencies reporting forfeitures totaling \$11,296,767 of net proceeds, while 61 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$1,365,610 in net proceeds. The smaller rural police agencies generally do not focus on narcotics enforcement due to the local budget constraints and lack of staff, thus there is the relatively small portion of net proceeds attributable to rural agencies.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Sheriff Departments

Source of Net Proceeds



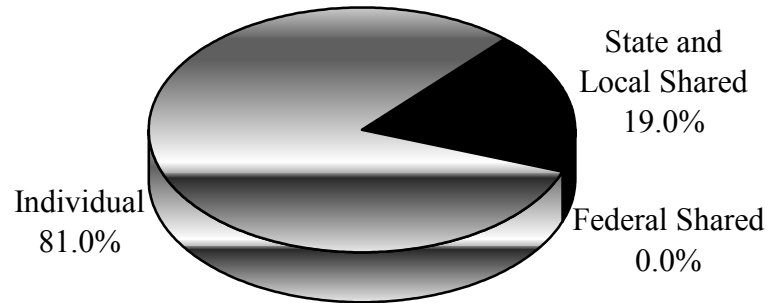
Sheriff departments accounted for \$1,916,423 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$551,059, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$1,162,391.

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated 17 urban agencies reporting forfeitures totaling \$1,610,807 of net proceeds, while 25 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$305,679 in net proceeds.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Prosecuting Attorneys

Source of Net Proceeds



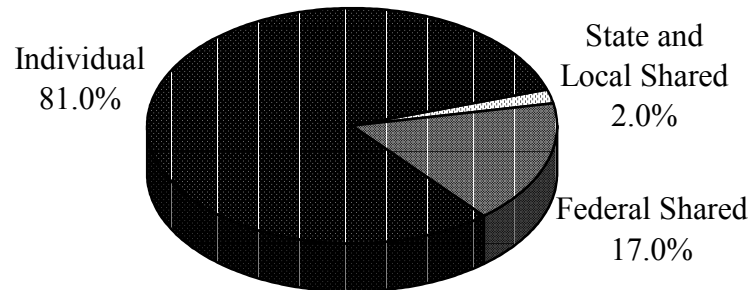
Prosecutors reported total net proceeds of \$430,241. State and local shared/joint agency action accounted for \$100,207.

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated that 6 urban agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$235,377 of net proceeds, while 18 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$194,865 in net proceeds.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Source of Net Proceeds



Multijurisdictional task forces reported \$4,012,922 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$86,929, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$858,659.

Multijurisdictional task forces, by their very nature, are more likely than sheriffs or police chiefs to be involved in federal activities. Given the vast regional area that many drug teams cover, classification as to rural or urban agencies is limited to a broad discussion. The drug teams may have reported the source of forfeitures in a variety of manners depending on how their particular agency is defined (as an individual agency or a collection of state and local agencies). For the definition of rural vs. urban, please see Appendix C.

In summary, inter-agency cooperation is an integral part of the forfeiture process. Such cooperation between agencies promotes the enforcement of narcotics laws, and does not allow the drug dealers to avoid prosecution simply by changing location.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

USE OF FORFEITURE FUNDS

Under state law, forfeiture funds are to be used to enhance drug law enforcement. Michigan law enforcement agencies have applied forfeiture funds to improve drug enforcement in various ways. Numerous agencies report in the comments section that forfeiture funds provide resources to initiate, as well as to enhance, new aggressive drug enforcement activity that otherwise would not be undertaken.

The reporting agencies are requested to show the use of forfeiture funds in the six broad categories of personnel, equipment, informant fees, buy money, federal grant matching funds, and other expenses. The three major uses of forfeiture funds are: 1) additional drug enforcement personnel; 2) obtaining equipment; and, 3) training.

The following information relates only to those agencies completing this section of the report. The report requested percentage of funds used or to be used for the categories indicated above. Therefore, if an agency did not complete this section, the amount of net proceeds relating to that agency was removed from this comparison data.

The six categories covering the expenditures of forfeitures are explained below.

1. *Personnel:* Forfeiture funds are used to put more police on the streets to protect the public through community policing officers, drug team personnel, and street-level enforcement. Overtime for specific drug raids and street sweeps is common.

2. *Equipment:* Drug dealers are becoming increasingly more sophisticated and, at times, better equipped than police. Updating safety, surveillance, and other equipment is an important use of forfeiture funds. Federal funds are increasingly being utilized for personnel costs only, forcing agencies to find alternative sources of funds for equipment.

3. *Federal Grant Match:* An important use of forfeiture funds is to provide matching funds for federal grants. In this manner, each forfeiture dollar can bring in two or more dollars in additional federal funds. These funds help increase the number of police, investigators, and prosecutors dedicated to drug and crime enforcement. Furthermore, Multijurisdictional Task Forces rely heavily on federal funds to operate. Recent federal community police grants require matching funds and may result in increasing use of forfeiture proceeds for this purpose by local police departments.

4. *Informant Fees:* The proportion of net proceeds used for informant fees is not high. Forfeiture proceeds are a good source of revenue to obtain information to solve complex drug cases.

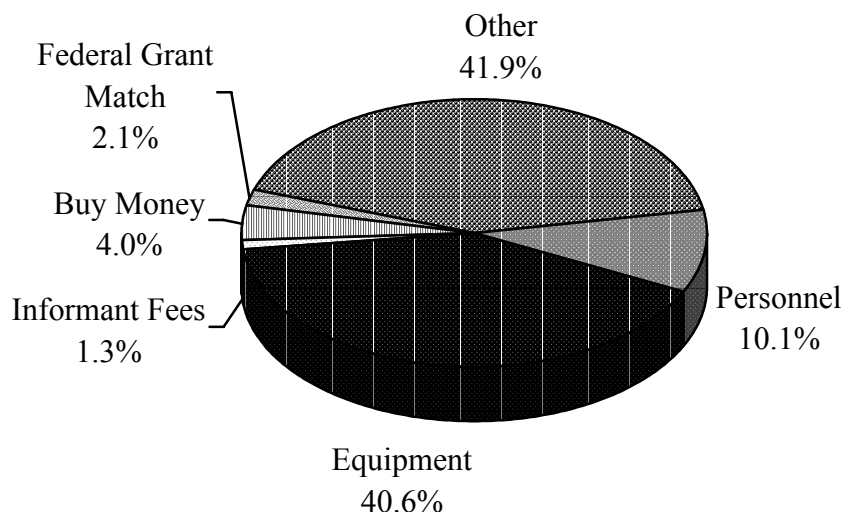
5. *Buy Money:* The proportion of net proceeds used for buy money is low. Making cases against drug dealers requires resources for undercover agents to make drug purchases, often over a period of time. Enforcement budgets may be inadequate for this expenditure. Forfeiture funds fill this gap and provide needed resources, especially for local police departments.

6. *Other:* Other expenses include training for narcotics officers; training for D.A.R.E. officers; operation of a D.A.R.E. program; operational expenses for Multijurisdictional Task Forces; law reference materials for prosecutors; and extraordinary expenses that may not specifically fit into the five categories listed above, as well as unspent balances of forfeitures.

An analysis of the proportion of use of net proceeds by each agency is presented in the following pages.

Local Police Agencies

Use of Net Proceeds



Local police agencies reported the following uses of forfeitures: personnel \$1,281,433; equipment \$5,138,393; informant fees \$168,410; buy money \$503,962; federal grant match \$265,910; and other expenses (or unused balances) of \$5,304,269.

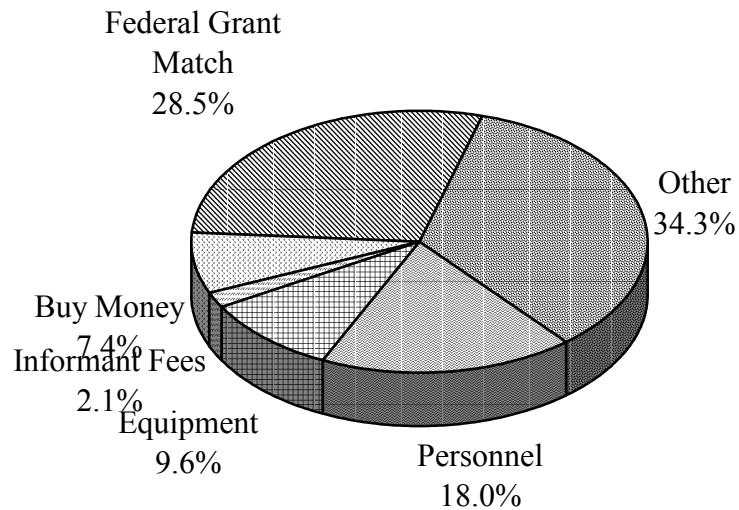
The comment sections of the reports indicate the personnel expenditures relate primarily to D.A.R.E. education officers and street-level drug enforcement teams. The equipment expenditures indicate the need for updated sophisticated equipment that is not practical to fund from general fund budgets. The other expenses cover supplies, operating costs, educational materials, and training seminars or classes.

Many entities reported that drug enforcement activities would be significantly reduced, restricted, or eliminated, should forfeitures cease to be available.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Use of Net Proceeds



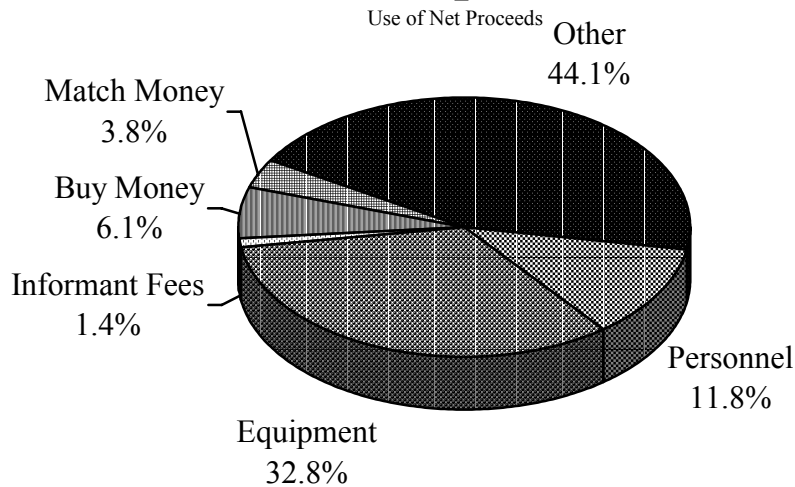
Multijurisdictional Task Forces used forfeitures for the following: personnel \$722,727; equipment \$386,846; informant fees \$85,074; buy money \$296,956; federal grant match \$1,144,485; and other expenses of \$1,376,834.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces are funded by federal grant funds, participating agency contributions, and forfeitures. The funding sources are reflected in the expenditure trend of forfeitures, and indicated in the graph above. Personnel for the task forces and other expenses for operating costs consume most of the forfeiture revenue. The "other" uses include operating costs of the task forces and distribution of proceeds to the contributing local agencies.

Many task forces addressed the use of funds through the comments section of the reporting form rather than indicating proportions used. The task forces also indicated that without forfeiture funds, some may not exist, or would need to reduce enforcement operations.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Sheriff Departments



The sheriff departments report the following use of net proceeds: personnel \$225,946; equipment \$628,778; informant fees \$25,872; buy money \$117,668; federal grant match \$73,016; and other expenses totaling \$845,143.

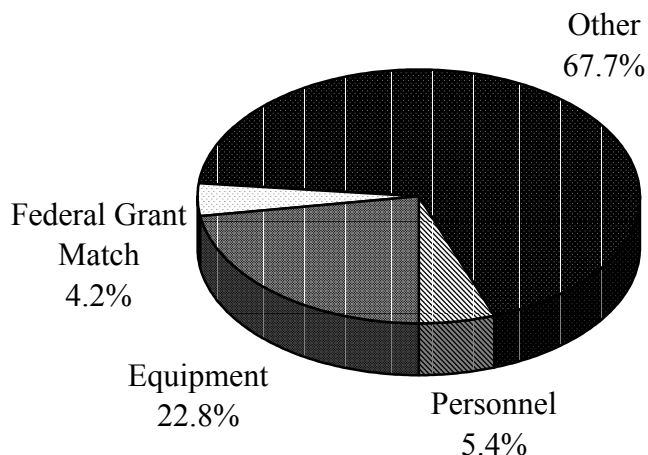
The use of forfeitures for equipment exceeds all other categories. Personnel expenditures are reported as support for the multijurisdictional task forces.

The remaining expenditures reflect the use of the funds to maintain specialized drug enforcement units, funding specialized equipment purchases, supplies, operating cost, and personnel assigned to drug enforcement efforts.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Prosecuting Attorneys

Use of Net Proceeds



Prosecutors reported using the forfeiture net proceeds for the following: personnel \$23,319; equipment \$97,880; federal grant match \$17,941; and other \$291,101.

Prosecuting attorneys generally receive only a percentage of each forfeiture as a fee for completing the proceeding. As a result, many prosecutors reported zero net proceeds, as the fees were consumed with the costs of completing the proceedings. Also, many prosecutors simply return the entire forfeiture to the agency initiating the proceeding. Those agencies with forfeiture income reported funding computer upgrades to make processing the forfeitures more efficient, along with supporting a specific drug prosecutor. The "Not Specified" category includes prosecutors' supplies, operating expenses, and funds given for Multijurisdictional Task Forces.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

TREND ANALYSIS

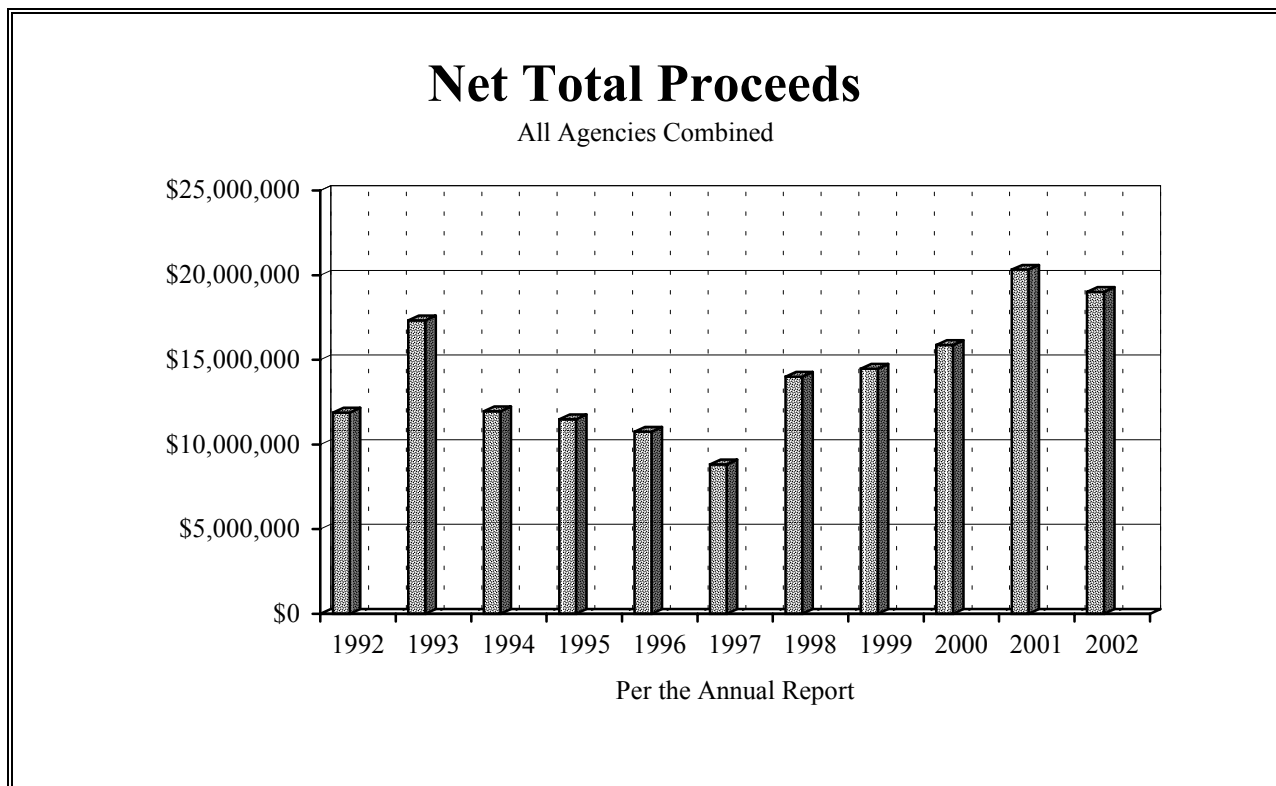
Asset forfeitures are not considered a stable source of revenue as they may fluctuate dramatically from one year to the next. This year, the reporting indicates a minor decrease from last year. The Net Total Proceeds had been on a downward slide from 1994 to 1997, but have since increased. This year shows a slight decrease over 2002.

Net total proceeds are presented by the year of each annual report. Additionally, the total net proceeds by year are presented in the graph.

NET PROCEEDS BY ANNUAL REPORT

(refers to previous calendar/fiscal year)

1992 Annual Report	\$11,887,173
1993 Annual Report	\$17,325,945
1994 Annual Report	\$11,953,872
1995 Annual Report	\$11,494,765
1996 Annual Report	\$10,756,253
1997 Annual Report	\$ 8,814,254
1998 Annual Report	\$14,007,204
2000 Annual Report	\$14,483,739
2001 Annual Report	\$15,883,052
2002 Annual Report	\$20,327,178
2003 Annual Report	\$19,021,963



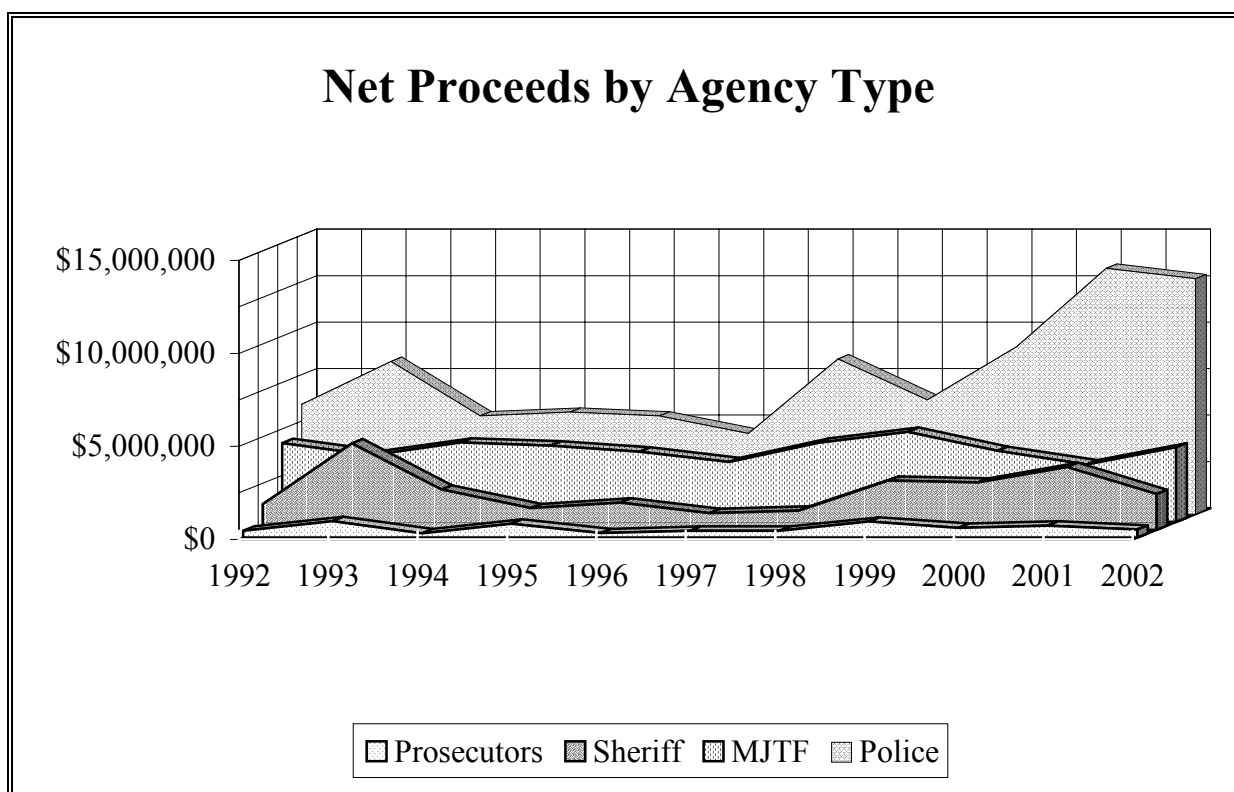
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The information presented on the previous page is further broken down by agency classification and is presented below.

NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY TYPE

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Local Police	\$8,211,074	\$5,290,820	\$5,484,649	\$5,278,176	\$4,333,258
Multijurisd.	\$3,590,478	\$4,271,774	\$4,110,329	\$3,776,001	\$3,218,660
Sheriffs	\$4,642,426	\$2,161,546	\$1,157,470	\$1,461,755	\$898,082
Prosecutors	\$881,968	\$229,732	\$742,317	\$240,321	\$364,253
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$17,325,946</u>	<u>\$11,953,872</u>	<u>\$11,494,765</u>	<u>\$10,756,253</u>	<u>\$8,814,253</u>

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Local Police	\$8,348,832	\$6,137,342	\$9,001,526	\$13,221,412	\$12,662,377
Multijurisd.	\$4,257,824	\$4,845,063	\$3,818,358	\$3,088,642	\$4,012,922
Sheriffs	\$1,028,901	\$2,639,789	\$2,536,331	\$3,372,239	\$1,916,423
Prosecutors	\$371,646	\$861,545	\$526,837	\$644,885	\$430,241
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$14,007,203</u>	<u>\$14,483,739</u>	<u>\$15,883,052</u>	<u>\$20,327,178</u>	<u>\$19,021,963</u>



*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.



The graph above displays the 11 year combined net proceeds. Each agency type is listed separately to provide an illustration of the proportion of forfeitures attributable to their agency.

Local police agencies account for the highest proportion of forfeitures. Over \$83 million has been forfeited to local police, for an annual average of over \$7.5 million.

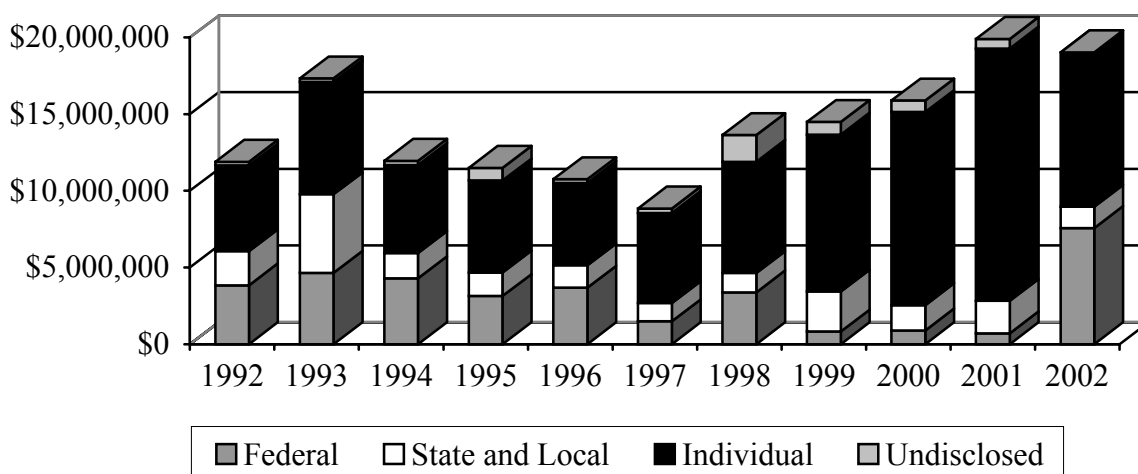
Multijurisdictional task forces account for the second highest proportion of forfeitures. Over the past 11 years, multijurisdictional task forces have received over \$43 million in forfeited assets, for an annual average of nearly \$4 million.

County sheriff departments received over \$23 million in asset forfeitures, for an annual average of \$2.1 million. Prosecutors regularly account for the smallest proportion of asset forfeitures, though they are involved in essentially all court proceedings. The 11-year total attributable to prosecutors amounts to over \$5.6 million, for an annual average of \$515,079.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

11 Year Source of Net Proceeds Comparison

by Agency Type



11 YEAR COMBINED SOURCE OF NET FORFEITURE PROCEEDS

Type of Agency Action	Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces	Local Police Agencies	Prosecuting Attorneys	Sheriff Departments	Total
Federal:	\$10,402,878	\$16,314,766	\$85,248	\$7,630,735	\$34,433,627
State/Local:	\$12,157,765	\$4,621,849	\$3,017,559	\$2,507,373	\$22,304,546
Individual:	\$20,670,062	\$61,002,468	\$946,576	\$11,361,526	\$93,980,632
Undisclosed:	\$1,175,140	\$3,430,390	\$1,219,443	\$563,050	\$6,388,023
Total:	<u>\$44,405,845</u>	<u>\$85,369,473</u>	<u>\$5,268,826</u>	<u>\$22,062,684</u>	<u>\$157,106,828*</u>

The above graph displays the combined agency totals for the 11-year period by source of funds. As is evident from the graph, individual agency actions have increased over the past four years. The state and local joint agency actions decreased for 2002. Federal shared and joint agency action indicated an increase in net proceeds.

The remainder of this section is devoted to the use of net proceeds displayed above. The agencies were requested to report the estimated use of net proceeds in six general categories, including personnel, equipment, informant fees, buy money, federal grant match, and other. The other category includes training and education, supplies and operating expenses, unused balances of forfeitures, as well as any expenses not specifically included above.

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

11 YEAR COMBINED SOURCE OF NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY TYPE

	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Local Police Agencies	Prosecuting Attorneys	Sheriff Dept.	Total
Personnel	\$10,358,516	\$15,932,379	\$1,280,170	\$7,783,895	\$35,354,960
Equipment	\$3,642,159	\$28,348,594	\$609,232	\$5,982,982	\$38,582,967
Informant	\$1,390,610	\$2,606,952	\$8,940	\$515,288	\$4,521,790
Buy money	\$3,296,654	\$5,349,510	\$89,936	\$1,370,776	\$10,106,876
Grant match	\$7,460,022	\$2,722,317	\$385,531	\$410,296	\$10,978,166
Other	\$15,042,411	\$18,375,322	\$967,693	\$4,299,678	\$38,685,104
Undisclosed	\$3,042,452	\$10,068,703	\$2,050,802	\$1,733,734	\$16,895,691
Total	\$44,232,824	\$83,403,777	\$5,392,304	\$22,096,649	\$155,125,554

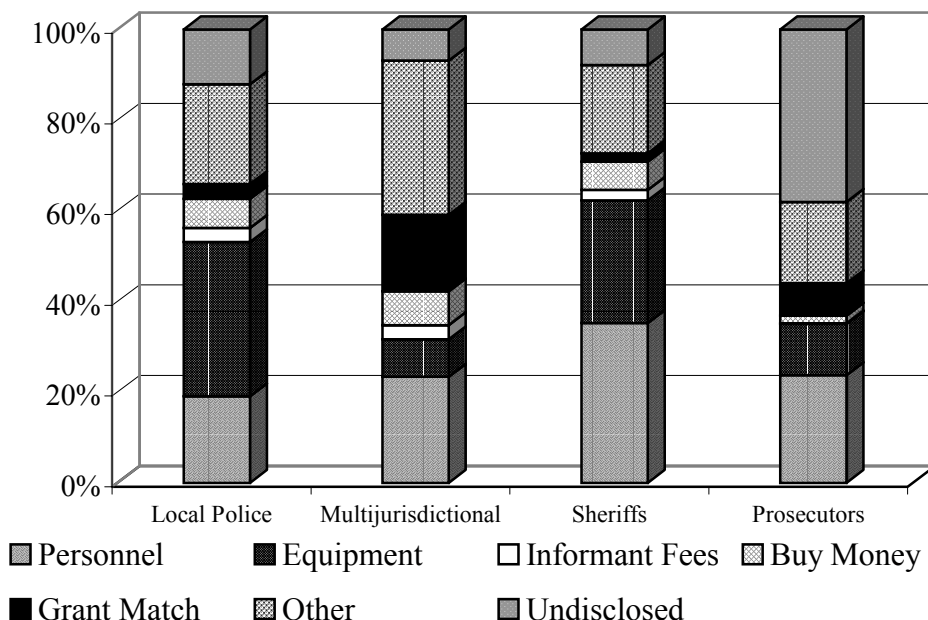
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

To the right is a graphic representation of the data in the preceding table. The graph illustrates the proportion of funds used for each purpose over the past, shown cumulatively. The most common uses of net proceeds continue to be personnel and equipment.

The use of net proceeds for federal grant matches are also significant in relation to overall use of forfeitures. Buy money, informant fees, and any undisclosed portions of net proceeds make up the remainder of the estimated use of forfeitures.

Proportional Use of Net Proceeds

by Agency Classification

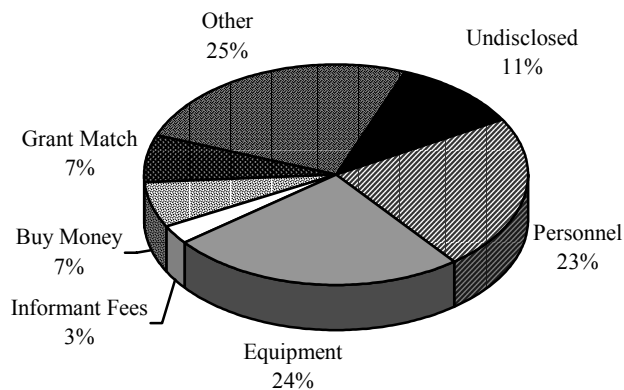


Presented below are the combined totals by expense type for all agencies combined, over the past 11 years.

The proceeds also allow agencies to purchase the equipment needed to update their departments with new technology.

Combined Use of Net Proceeds

by Expense Type, Eleven-Year Analysis



*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The forfeiture survey from the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) was sent to 720 law enforcement agencies statewide. It incorporated all of the data requested by the legislature in the applicable statute. Additional information requests were included regarding federal forfeiture sharing participation and the use of forfeiture funds. A copy of the report form and the cover memorandum can be found in Appendix B.

Of the report forms mailed, 289 agencies reported receiving forfeitures, 294 reported no forfeitures, and 137 did not report (19%).

This report is not considered to be inclusive of all forfeitures within the state for the following reasons:

- Forfeitures seized in previous years may have inadvertently been left out of the reports.
- Not all entities reported and individuals preparing the reports may not have been aware of all proceeds required for disclosure.
- Many forfeiture proceedings involve multiple agencies and a portion may have been left out inadvertently due to a misunderstanding of which agency would report the forfeiture.
- Federal-shared forfeitures do not fall within the guidelines of the statute.

REPORTING AND NON-REPORTING AGENCIES

Reporting Forfeitures:	<u>Year of Annual Report</u>					
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
Local Agencies:	197	156	167	167	172	148
Multijurisdictional:	26	22	21	20	22	24
Sheriff Departments:	42	36	31	35	31	27
Prosecuting Attorneys:	24	12	12	12	19	16
Totals:	289	226	231	234	244	215

Reporting No Forfeitures:	<u>Year of Annual Report</u>					
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
Local Agencies:	222	165	141	128	158	149
Multijurisdictional:	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sheriff Departments:	35	24	22	25	26	14
Prosecuting Attorneys:	36	23	16	23	25	17
Totals:	294	212	179	176	209	180

STATE OF MICHIGAN - COUNTY ANALYSIS

Asset forfeitures, by their very nature, are inconsistent from year to year. This report does not necessarily reflect this fact when an analysis is prepared on overall data. Therefore, this office has added an additional section analyzing the reports submitted by county.

Presented in the pages following is a county-by-county summary of the reports submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy.

County of Alcona

1. Local police
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Alger

1. Local police
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Allegan

1. Local police
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2001: \$24,088
 2002: \$2824
 Change: -\$21,264

County of Alpena

1. Local police
 2001: \$8,469
 2002: \$1,850
 Change: -\$4,769

2. Sheriff:
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Antrim

1. Local police
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2001: \$555
 2002: \$0
 Change: +\$555

County of Branch

1. Local police
 2001: \$402
 2002: \$1,217
 Change: +\$815

2. Sheriff:
 2001: \$17,408
 2002: \$17,948
 Change: +\$540

County of Calhoun

1. Local police
 2001: \$192,389
 2002: \$168,175
 Change: -\$24,2143

2. Sheriff:
 2001: \$7,140
 2002: \$4,628
 Change: \$2,512

County of Cass

1. Local police
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$843;
 Change: +\$843

2. Sheriff:
 2001: \$17,542
 2002: \$19,476.99
 Change: +\$1,904.99

County of Charlevoix

1. Local police
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$1,820
 Change: +\$1,820

2. Sheriff:
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Cheboygan

1. Local police
 2001 \$0
 2002 \$1,109
 Change: +\$1,109

2. Sheriff:
 2001: \$0
 2002: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Chippewa

1. Local police		
2001:	\$543	
2002:	\$3,839	
Change:	+\$3,296	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Clare

1. Local police		
2001	\$676	
2002	\$44	
Change:	-\$12	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$1,023	
2002:	\$1,126	
Change:	+\$103	

County of Clinton

1. Local police		
2001	\$6,737	
2002	\$13,490	
Change:	+\$6,753	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$6,902	
2002:	\$2,879	
Change:	-\$4,023	

County of Crawford

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Delta

1. Local police		
2001	\$2,022	
2002	\$1,261	
Change:	-\$761	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Dickinson

1. Local police		
2001	\$652	
2002	\$4,370	
Change:	+\$3,718	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Eaton

1. Local police		
2001	\$510	
2002	\$436	
Change:	-\$74	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$12,609	
2002:	\$8,684	
Change:	-\$3,925	

County of Emmet

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$330	
Change:	+\$330	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Genesee

1. Local police		
2001	\$373,418	
2002	\$54,936	
Change:	-\$318,482	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$204,293	
2002:	\$171,783	
Change:	+\$32,510	

County of Gladwin

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$200	
2002:	\$438	
Change:	+\$238	

County of Gogebic

1. Local police		
2001	\$8,160	
2002	\$3,687	
Change:	-\$4,473	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Grand Traverse

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Gratiot

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$662	
Change:	+\$662	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$866	
Change:	+\$866	

County of Hillsdale

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Houghton

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$2,100	
Change:	+\$2,100	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Huron

1. Local police		
2001	\$5,779	
2002	\$2,328	
Change:	-\$3,451	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Ingham

1. Local police		
2001	\$234,910	
2002	\$1,188,545	
Change:	+\$953,635	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$8,265	
2002:	\$14,404	
Change:	+\$6,139	

County of Ionia

1. Local police		
2001	\$17,172	
2002	\$0	
Change:	-\$17,172	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Kent

1. Local police		
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County of Iosco

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$545:	
Change:	+\$545	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Iron

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$351	
2002:	\$311	
Change:	-\$40	

County of Isabella

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$10,423	
Change:	+\$10,423	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$2,234	
2002:	\$1,694	
Change:	-\$540	

County of Jackson

1. Local police		
2001	\$47,934	
2002	\$26,804	
Change:	-\$21,130	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Kalamazoo

1. Local police		
2001	\$1,228	
2002	\$10,153	
Change:	+\$8,925	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$465,957	
2002:	\$9,124	
Change:	-\$456,833	

County of Kalkaska

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Livingston

1. Local police		
-----------------	--	--

2001	\$941,159
2002	\$794,721
Change:	-\$146,438

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$256,234
2002:	\$233,893
Change:	-\$22,341

County of Keweenaw

1. Local police

2001	\$0
2002	\$0
Change:	\$0

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$0
Change:	\$0

County of Lake

1. Local police

2001	\$0
2002	\$0
Change:	\$0

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$7,596
Change:	+\$7,596

County of Lapeer

1. Local police

2001	\$11,603
2002	\$26,359
Change:	+\$14,756

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$27,349
2002:	\$96,729
Change:	+\$69,380

County of Leelanau

1. Local police

2001	\$0
2002	\$0
Change:	\$0

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$0
Change:	\$0

County of Lenawee

1. Local police

2001	\$3,237
2002	\$15,077
Change:	+\$11,840

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$4,823
Change:	+\$4,823

2001	\$106,322
2002	\$16,247
Change:	-\$90,075

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$3,028
2002:	\$6,884
Change:	+\$3,856

County of Luce

1. Local police

2001	\$0
2002	\$0
Change:	\$0

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$0
Change:	\$0

County of Mackinac

1. Local police

2001	\$0
2002	\$0
Change:	\$0

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$0
Change:	\$0

County of Macomb

1. Local police

2001	\$1,588,806
2002	\$1,630,042
Change:	+\$41,236

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$0
Change:	\$0

County of Manistee

1. Local police

2001	\$0
2002	\$0
Change:	\$0

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$0
Change:	\$0

County of Marquette

1. Local police

2001	\$1,242
2002	\$205
Change:	-\$1,037

2. Sheriff:

2001:	\$0
2002:	\$0
Change:	\$0

County of Mason

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$1,950	
Change:	+\$1,950	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Mecosta

1. Local police		
2001	\$1,969	
2002	\$3,597	
Change:	+1,628	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Menominee

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Midland

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Missaukee

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Monroe

1. Local police		
2001	\$1,463	
2002	\$3,351	
Change:	+\$1,888	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$400	
2002:	\$33,731	
Change:	+\$33,331	

County of Montcalm

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Montmorency

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Muskegon

1. Local police		
2001	\$14,994;	
2002	\$63,376	
Change:	+\$48,382	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$1,165	
2002:	\$18,338	
Change:	+\$17,173	

County of Newaygo

1. Local police		
2001	\$8,620	
2002	\$2,404	
Change:	-\$6,216	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$799	
2002:	\$650	
Change:	-\$149	

County of Oakland

1. Local police		
2001	\$1,939,572	
2002	\$1,255,467	
Change:	-\$684,105	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$464,916	
Change:	+\$464,916	

County of Oceana

1. Local police		
2001	\$25	
2002	\$0	
Change:	-\$25	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Ogemaw

1. Local police		
2001	\$48	
2002	\$0	
Change:	-\$48	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$3,407	
Change:	+\$3,407	

County of Ontonagon

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Osceola

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$18,777	
Change:	+\$18,777	

County of Oscoda

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$27,980	
2002:	\$400	
Change:	-\$27,580	

County of Otsego

1. Local police		
2001	\$552	
2002	\$0	
Change:	-\$552	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Ottawa

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$2,407	
2002:	\$632	
Change:	-\$1,775	

County of Presque Isle

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Roscommon

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$1,310	
2002:	\$2,172	
Change:	+\$862	

County of Saginaw

1. Local police		
2001	\$119,008	
2002	\$78,131	
Change:	-\$40,877	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$540,625	
2002:	\$91,717	
Change:	-\$448,908	

County of Sanilac

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$33,388	
2002:	\$36,731	
Change:	-\$2,983	

County of Schoolcraft

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Shiawassee

1. Local police		
2001	\$239	
2002	\$5,132	
Change:	+\$4,893	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$198	
Change:	\$0	

County of St. Clair

1. Local police		
2001	\$31,056	
2002	\$20,466	
Change:	-\$10,590	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of St. Joseph

1. Local police		
2001	\$109,823	
2002	\$33,405	
Change:	-\$76,418	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$23,761	
2002:	\$31,111	
Change:	-\$7,350	

County of Tuscola

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$1,687	
2002:	\$1,304	
Change:	-\$383	

County of Van Buren

1. Local police		
2001	\$17,812	
2002	\$2,819	
Change:	-\$14,993	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$40,217	
2002:	\$14,670	
Change:	-\$25,547	

County of Washtenaw

1. Local police		
2001	\$22,371	
2002	\$36,900	
Change:	+\$14,529	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$17,739	
Change:	+\$17,739	

County of Wayne

1. Local police		
2001	\$6,423,097	
2002	\$7,088,751	
Change:	+\$665,654	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$1,579,861	
2002:	\$472,567	
Change:	-1,107,294	

County of Wexford

1. Local police		
2001	\$0	
2002	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2001:	\$0	
2002:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Attorney General Drug Task Force		D.R.A.N.O.	
Counties: Statewide		County: Wayne	
	2001: \$0		2001: \$168,397
	2002: \$470,000		2002: \$97,758
	Change: <u>+\$470,000</u>		Change: <u>-\$70,639</u>

B.A.Y.A.N.E.T.		F.A.N.G.	
Counties: Bay Clare Gladwin Isabella Midland Saginaw		County: Genesee	
	2001: \$221,813		2001: \$59,233
	2002: 170,071		2002: 263,544
	Change: <u>-\$51,742</u>		Change: <u>+\$204,311</u>

Cass County Drug Enforcement Team		H.U.N.T.	
County: Cass		Counties: Alcona Alpena Montmorency Presque Isle	
	2001: \$0		2001: \$19,972
	2002: \$14,470		2002: \$45,055
	Change: <u>+\$14,470</u>		Change: <u>+\$25,083</u>

C.M.E.T.		J.N.E.T.	
Counties: Ionia Mecosta Montcalm Newaygo Osceola		County: Jackson	
	2001: \$78,000		2001: \$239,406
	2002: \$128,290		2002: \$162,735
	Change: <u>+\$50,290</u>		Change: <u>-\$76,671</u>

C.O.M.E.T.		K.V.E.T.	
County: Macomb		County: Kalamazoo	
	2001: \$156,644		2001: \$0
	2002: \$252,320		2002: \$688,858
	Change: <u>+\$95,676</u>		Change: <u>+\$688,858</u>

L.A.W.N.E.T	O.M.N.I.
Counties: Jackson Livingston Washtenaw	County: Hillsdale Lenawee Monroe
2001: \$219,907	2001: \$30,570
2002: \$269,962	2002: \$86,494
Change: <u>+\$50,055</u>	Change: <u>\$55,924</u>

M.A.G.N.E.T.	Sanilac County Drug Task Force
Counties: Shiawassee Gratiot	County: Sanilac
2001: \$15,863	2001: \$0
2002: \$49,093	2002: \$36,731
Change: <u>+\$33,230</u>	Change: <u>+\$36,731</u>

M.E.T	S.A.N.E
County: Kent	Counties: Charlevoix Cheboygan Chippewa Emmet Luce Mackinac Otsego
2001: \$67,455	2001: \$70,401
2002: \$252,807	2002: \$157,909
Change: <u>+\$185,352</u>	Change: <u>+\$87,508</u>

M.E.T.R.O.	S.S.C.E.N.T.
Counties: Ingham	Counties: Lake Manistee Mason Oceana
2001: \$358,194	2001: \$37,116
2002: \$281,097	2002: \$33,636
Change: <u>-\$77,097</u>	Change: <u>-\$3,480</u>

N.E.T.	S.T.I.N.G.
Counties: Oakland	Counties: Arenac Crawford Iosco Ogemaw Oscoda Roscommon Arenac
2001: \$696,070	2001: \$37,903
2002: \$0	2002: \$44,348
Change: <u>-\$696,070</u>	Change: <u>+\$6,445</u>

S.W.E.T.			U.P.S.E.T.		
Counties:			Counties:		
Barry			Alger		
Branch			Baraga		
Calhoun			Delta		
Cass			Dickinson		
Kalamazoo			Gogebic		
St. Joseph			Houghton		
Van Buren			Iron		
			Keweenaw		
			Marquette		
	2001:	\$46,155	Menominee	2001:	\$101,913
	2002:	\$31,960	Ontonagon	2002:	\$73,356
	Change:	-\$14,195	Schoolcraft	Change:	-\$28,557

T.C.M.			W.E.M.E.T.		
Counties:			Counties:		
Clinton			Allegan		
Eaton			Muskegon		
Ingham			Ottawa		
	2001:	\$0		2001:	\$220,484
	2002:	\$0		2002:	\$201,470
	Change:	\$0		Change:	-\$19,014

T.N.T.			W.W.N.		
Counties:			County:		
Antrim			Wayne		
Benzie					
Grand Traverse					
Kalkaska					
Leelanau	2001:	\$110,637		2001:	\$124,622
Missaukee	2002:	\$61,448		2002:	\$84,364
Wexford	Change:	-\$49,189		Change:	-\$40,258

T.N.U.		
Counties:		
Huron		
Lapeer		
Sanilac		
Tuscola	2001:	\$7,887
	2002:	\$52,147
	Change:	+\$44,260

